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&c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1886.

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Advertisers are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour no supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 5TH, 1887.

CONSIDERABLE surprise and no little irritation prevails in Burmah at the unfriendly disposition and treachery shown by the Chinese in Bhamo and on the frontier. It will

no doubt be remembered that telegraphic advices from Mandalay recently announced that an attack had been made by Chinese on the garrison—which is a small one—at Bhamo. A correspondent of a Rangoon contemporary now sends further and more precise particulars of this attack. He says:—

"I found business amongst the Chinamen completely at a standstill, every single shop in their bazaar being closed. A few days before, the stockade had been erected on the north side by Chinamen, who set fire to a barrack, got right through all our guns, and killed three men. It is said that, had they known how to follow up their attack, they might almost have annihilated the garrison. They seemed desparate. Their loss was three men. It is thought that they expected co-operation from some quarter, which accounts for their hasty retreat when they found they were alone." The writer adds that on the same night on which the attack was made on the stockade a European sergeant who was spending the night, without leave, in the Bazaar, was murdered. His death was traced to the Chinese quarter; and subsequently his body was found in the river, fearfully cut about the arms, head, and legs as if he had defended himself as long as possible with his fists. The morning after the attack the Chinese Bazaar was surrounded and searched, one man with a fresh bullet wound being found and some eight others on whom suspicion fell. It is stated that the head Chinaman was much mixed up in the affair, and the suspected men were found in his house. The headman was taken into custody, and only released after a fine of Rs. 3,000 on the Chinese quarter had been paid. The shops opened the next morning, and business was resumed as usual. The wounded man has been sent to Mandalay for trial, but there does not appear to be much if any direct evidence against him, and he will no doubt have to be released.

Naturally enough the English residents and the papers in Burmahare somewhat exercised in the attempt to discover reasons for this display of Chinese enmity. The *Rangoon Gazette* has an article on the subject, in the course of which it remarks:—"It is very difficult to see why the Chinese in Bhamo should be in any way hostile to British rule there. They are almost all traders, and the annexation of Upper Burmah has over numerous vexatious hindrances to trade, especially in the shape of exactions, authorised and otherwise, by the Burmese officials. One would suppose that the Chinese traders of Bhamo would have been among our most cordial allies. They had no respect for the king of Burmah, but rather looked down on them as mere savage potentates; they had everything to gain by the substitution of British for Burmese rule; and they must know perfectly well that they can expect no gain from disloyalty." Our contemporary then proceeds to seek for the possible causes for Chinese disloyalty, and suggests that the dread of British competition in trade there might have had something to do with the hostility shown. It then goes on to urge the folly of such a fear, and points to the flourishing condition of Chinese trade in Lower Burmah and the freedom enjoyed by the Chinese merchants to carry on their business under the protection of British law, and sensibly observes that in any case the Chinese traders have a long start at Bhamo, and the competition—if competition there be—will not be on even terms for many a long year to come, as the Chinese have correspondents in Western China, an advantage which their European rivals in Bhamo are not likely to possess during the life time of the present generation. We do not believe that the opposition of the Chinese at Bhamo to English rule is due in the remotest degree to the cause suggested by the *Gazette*. The *bad-fa* Chinese merchants in Burmah hailed the advent of the English to Upper Burmah, with pleasure, rightly believing that they would soon be freed from many exactions and restrictions imposed by King THEERAWA's Government. The *Gazette's* surmises that some of the Chinese have been to docility, and that the hostility shown is due to such characters, is certainly nearer the mark. It is notorious that on the borders there are bands of *hybrids* calling themselves Chinese who are ready for any freebooting expedition. It was a body of such men who some

three years ago seized and held Bhamo for some time against the Burmese troops. It is possible that it was some of these desperadoes who attacked Colonel HORNBY BROWN's expedition in 1875, and incurred poor MARTIN and his attendants. They may also be in the hire of the notorious Li-SI-TAT or even under the orders of the Viceroy of the Yun-kwei, who is strongly anti-foreign and not too well disposed to carry out the specific instructions of the Government of Peking. There is, we think, no reason to doubt the friendly intentions of the Chinese Imperial Government, but we have witnessed so many instances of the bad faith and unfriendly disposition of their satraps in the western and southern provinces that it would occasion us no surprise to hear that His Excellency the Viceroy in Kunian was really responsible for the attack on Bhamo. Whether this be the case or not, it would be well for the British Representative at Peking to ask that proclamation may be posted in the frontier towns of Yunnan officially recognising British authority in Burmah, and threatening punishment to any Chinese subject who should either aid the dacoits or join in their raids.

The British corvette *Sophie*, Captain R. G. Kinahan, from Swatow 3rd instant, arrived here.

We are requested to state that they will be bound to convey guests from the Naval Yard to H. M. S. *Victor* Emanuel this afternoon.

A new slip dock at Tanjong Elio, Singapore, was formally inaugurated on the 27th ult. This slip is 450 feet long by 30 feet deep and will be fitted by the builders with her machinery.

The *Penang Gazette* says:—"A Mr. Elpers, alias Mr. Dupont, last staying at the Netherlands Hotel, Penang, has been arrested at the instance of the Dutch Consul upon a charge of having murdered a Chinaman in Bhamo. The case has been remanded to the 29th December, so that, being no justice, we refrain from giving full particulars."

The *Straits Times* says the U. S. steamer *Essex* to leave Singapore on the 28th or 29th ult. for Hongkong, *ibid.* She is commanded by Captain *Leith*. This steamer has long been favourably known in the China trade, and the new steamer promises to be a successful addition to their fleet. Her dimensions are 120 by 38 by 22 ft., and she will be about 2,300 tons gross register. She has been built in the highest class at Lloyd's, and in terms of their value, and has two iron decks with a teakwood deck on the top of the upper one. Her cabin accommodation, which is comfortable and airy, is in a full post aft. The officers' cabin are under a large bridgehead amidships, while the crew are berthed forward in the top of the *Essex*. The collision was inevitable, and as far as was possible, the shock of the *Essex* was taken by the *Norden*. The *Norden* was put hard to starboard and the *Essex* to port. The *Essex* was apparently without shelling her port bow, and with her stem struck the *Norden* about abreast of the fore mast, making a great hole in the side of the *Norden*. The collision took place about 400 yards to the S.E. of the *Essex* and to the N.E. of the *Norden*. The *Essex* was ported to starboard and the *Norden* was put hard to starboard and the *Essex* was taken by the *Norden*. The *Essex* was apparently without shelling her port bow, and with her stem struck the *Norden* about abreast of the fore mast, making a great hole in the side of the *Norden*. The collision took place about 400 yards to the S.E. of the *Essex* and to the N.E. of the *Norden*. The *Essex* was ported to starboard and the *Norden* was put hard to starboard and the *Essex* was taken by the *Norden*. The *Essex* was apparently without shelling her port bow, and with her stem struck the *Norden* about abreast of the fore mast, making a great hole in the side of the *Norden*. 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they have been received by Count Herbert Bismarck, who counselled them to accede to the wishes of Russia.

REDUCTION OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN EGYPT.

London, 26th December.—It is stated that it has been resolved to reduce the Egyptian standing army to ten thousand men, and the British army of occupation to five thousand men. In reply to a question from the Ports, to whether Sir Duran and Wolf is coming to Constantinople, Lord Idiwall has replied that nothing has yet been decided in the matter.

London, 16th December.

General Sir E. C. Stephen, commanding the forces in Egypt, has sent to London, for approval, details of the impending reduction in the Army of Occupation in Egypt according to which it is intended to have only a small British force, south of Cairo. Five battalions are considered a sufficient force, in view of the proximity of Cyprus and Malta, in case of an emergency.

THE WIDENING OF THE SUZ CANAL.

Agra, 18th December.—Mr. Stokis and M. Charles Lessop have arrived here, with a view of commencing works in connection with a scheme for the widening of the Suez Canal.

THE GERMAN SQUADRON IN AFRICA.

Zanzibar, 14th December.

THE NATALIAN AND THEIR GOVERNOR.

Durban, 15th December.

Extreme friction exists between Sir Arthur Hawkes and the Natal Council. Notice of a resolution has been given in the Council that the Governor has forfeited the confidence of the Colony, and praying Her Majesty the Queen to appoint a competent Governor in his place.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS IN THE AFRICAN COAST.

Bombay, 18th December.

The "Bomby" Gazette says that a French party has hoisted the French flag at Dongari, part of the British Protectorate on the Somali Coast. The British Political Agent from Bulhar, with a party of 25 men, subsequently went to remove it. Two French gunboats have since left Aden for Dongari. They were followed by the British gunboat "Pembroke".

THE PACIFICATION OF BURMAH.

Mandalay, 13th December.

General Lockhart's Brigade, having cleared the country in the east of Yenemeh District, is now working west. General Cox's Brigade is operating against Wootha. General Stewart's Brigade is scouring the country towards the Ruby Mines. His Ho's followers are still scattered, not having joined the expedition except on the pretence that the existing condition of a truce made it unsafe to do so.

Colonel Gatrell's column engaged the enemy near Pe-Ko-Ko, on Sunday. The "Bomby" Lancasters charged them, slaying two hundred and wounding many more. The column pursued the flying enemy for over a mile, and captured a quantity of arms. Our casualties were Colonel Bayliss and one man wounded.

Mandalay, 15th December.

Sir Frederick Roberts is expected to return to Mandalay on the 21st instant, for the present to the experiment of Sir Suck.

Mandalay, 16th December.

The force in Burmah ceases to be a Field Force at the end of February.

On the departure of Sir Frederick Roberts, the command falls to Madras. General Arbury, not on returning from England, proceeds to Mandalay, to assume the divisional command of Upper Burmah. Lower Burmah remains intact.

LATE NEWS BY GERMAN MAIL.

The following further items are taken from papers brought up by the German mail:

LODGE RYON ON BURMAH TRADE.

On the 27th November at Stuttgart, Miss Cobden unveiled a bronze statue which had been erected in St. Peter's square to the memory of her father, Richard Cobden. The statue has cost 1,000 guineas, thus sum having been subscribed by members of both political parties. The Mayor of Stuttgart presided. Afterward the statue was removed to a public place.

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THE FRENCH INTERCESSION IN FAVOUR OF THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

Paris, 27th November.—The Cabinet Council held to-day the question of the prolonged vacancy of the Italian Embassy in Constantinople was dismissed, and the appointment of an ambassador will shortly be made.

THE ITALIAN FASTING MEN.

Paris, 27th November.—The medical men who are watching the case of Signor Moratti, the Italian, who to-day entered upon the 32nd day of his fast, state that his condition is beginning to cause them some disquietude. The blood circulation is decreasing, and the organic resistance of the stomach has reached a point which entitles him to the advice of his doctors. Signor Moratti is still on the fast until the 50th day.

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INSURANCES.

MANNHEIM REINSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 1% per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Trade Ports of China and Japan, and Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE.
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED (OF CALCUTTA).

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1886.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LIU SIN SANG, Esq.

BAN HUP, Esq. YOW HONG PONG, Esq.

CHAN LI CHOW, Esq. O. HOI CHUEN, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World payable of any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—Broad West.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1881.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at 1 per Cent. NET premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1881.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$60,000 on any one.

FIRST-CLASS RISKS.

RATES on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED to 1 per CENT. NET per ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES on INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-class European Teneants, at 1% Net per Annum.

On First-class Godowns, the Merchantile stored thereon, at 1% Net per Annum.

On Coal, at 1% Net per Annum.

On Petroleum in barrels, at 1% Net per Annum.

On First-class Chinese Teneants, at 2% Net per Annum.

On Second-class Chinese Teneants, at 2% Net per Annum.

DOUGLASS LATHAM & Co.

Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877.

IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1885.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1882.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

J. S. GILLOTT & STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL.

PARIS, 1878.

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1848

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CLARET, MUSCATINE,

BRANDY WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT,

MACHINERY, LAWN MOWERS,

SALES, BICYCLES.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

Buck Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886.

(38)

FOR SALE.

THE DAILY PRESS' OFFICE,

HONGKONG.

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and the West Indies, and the following publications, which we have had cordial

measures of support. The English, Indian and Colonial Press have spoken in complimentary terms of the T.A., as also Directors of Public Gardens from Sir Joseph Hooker, F.R.S.

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"Hongkong Daily Press," 1890-2

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LAUNCH "MORNING STAR"

Kowloon Ferry to between FREDERICK'S

WALL & THE KOWLOON.

WALL & THE KOWLOON.